

# TOMBSTONE EPITAPH

GIRAGI BROTHERS, Publishers

The Weekly Edition of The Tombstone Daily Prospector

The Oldest Newspaper in Cochise County

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## THAT FAKE MINE CLOSING REPORT

When the erroneous reports sent out by a Douglas A. P. correspondent went out that the Tombstone mines were to be closed never to reopen again, irreparable damage was done to the Old Camp. After the Tombstone Commercial Club got busy, however, and ran to earth the malicious misstatements, the papers of the southwest, as did the Associated Press in a retraction, made haste to correct the damaging report. The following are editorials from two of the southwest's best newspaper, on the subject:

Through someone's error, Tombstone was given a hard jolt recently by publication in the newspapers of the country of a statement that the Bunker Hill mines at Tombstone were closing, never to reopen. In it there was just enough truth to hurt and just enough falsehood to hurt worse.

The fact is that milling of manganese ore has been suspended at Tombstone and the mining of ore to supply the mill has also been suspended. However, development work is going on and virtually all the claims are subject to lease. The mill was closed down by the Phelps-Dodge company because in recovering the manganese values the silver values were being lost and it was deemed wise to quit throwing away the silver. The company is now seeking a method of treatment whereby both values may be saved. When that method is found mining operations will resume on as large a scale as ever, if not larger. In the meantime, a certain amount of work is being done, just as usual. Tombstone has it's ups and downs, but when it's down it's never bedfast.—El Paso Herald.

## MINING MEANS MUCH TO ARIZONA

When a person looks through the Arizona papers for items showing industrial activity one is struck with the fact that the majority of items pertain to the mining industry.

This is the most convincing proof that mining is the state's great industry and for this reason Arizona citizens should consider well any measures or conditions which tend to discourage its expansion.

The mines employ thousands of laborers at good wages, encourage development of electrical energy, use large quantities of lumber, support numerous other industries in the state, and last but not least carry the heavier share of the tax burden.

Policies which encourage mining in Arizona are for the best interest of the state at large.

## A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

The State Highway, that magnificent road from Bisbee to Tombstone, has been located by survey all the way to Tombstone, excepting about three hundred feet of the west end of the route. This land desired belongs to Mrs. Mary Costello, Bunker Hill Mining Company, E. P. & S. W. Railway Company, Mrs. Lizzie Hasselgreen, and Mrs. H. H. Bragg. The merit of securing this land lies in the fact that by passing over it a nice easy grade, with a light curve off of Allen Street onto Fremont can be secured and makes what might be termed a beautiful turn into town. This little strip of land is desired of the aforementioned people and owing to the effect it will have from many angles in securing it for the terminus, it has been suggested that the owners of those parcels of land through which the right of way will pass, donate such right of way in honor of the Old Camp and the completion of the best natural roadway in the west. Already the Bunker Hill Mining company, through Dr. E. Grebe, has donated the big end of this desired right of way and it is believed that out of consideration for the Old Camp and for the betterment of the state highway, that all the others will be only too glad to make this contribution.

## BOOTLEGGERS THE ISSUE

Tombstone and Douglas are arguing over the work of the "Purity Squad" of Douglas, which insisted that bootleggers be not given bonus time from their sentences for work on the county road. The Prospector would have it that Douglas does not want a road west of the smelters and would content itself with a mere rail connection with the mines.

The Tombstone Prospector warns Douglas and the balance of the county that the action of the "Purity Squad" will result in juries handling bootleggers with considerable leniency.—Tucson Star.

The business men of Tombstone are showing a fine spirit of patriotism. They are not only providing a war charity fund, buying Liberty bonds, but they are also paying for a liberal amount of advertising required by those in charge of the bond sale. Such a class of business men are entitled to the trade of the citizens of Tombstone to an extent that should make one sending an order for goods away from home feel like a slacker.

## CHARGED FROM JURY FOR REFUSING TO BUY BONDS.

An incident, the first to ever occur in the court chambers of Cochise county, or Arizona, occurred in the Superior Court this morning, when the special venire of jurors reported in court which convened this morning for the clearing of the criminal calendar.

As the jury were being sworn in for duty on the panel, a number of jurors from Douglas reported to the Court that a certain Douglas man, W. E. Schwamm by name, was on the panel and they could and would not sit on the jury with him on account of his unAmerican tendencies; that he had refused to buy Liberty Bonds, although he was worth at least \$100,000 in cash, besides property interests, and asked that the court take action, else they could not agree with him should he sit on a case with them.

Following the swearing in of the jury, Judge Lockwood stated that he had a very unpleasant duty to perform, but under the circumstances he believed it necessary, and called Mr. W. E. Schwamm, of Douglas, before the Bar, whereupon the following conversation took place:

The Court said: "Mr. Schwamm a number of reputable citizens of Douglas, and jurors, have appeared before me and stated that you, although fully able to do so, had refused to subscribe to the Third Liberty Loan; that on account of their knowledge of you, and the fact that you had no reasonable excuse therefor, they would be unable to sit in any case with you, come to any agreement with you, or be able to do anything with you. Now, I have known these gentlemen who have made this statement, or a long time, and I feel satisfied they would not say this unless they believed it to be true. Now, I want to do justice, and will give you an opportunity to explain the matter, if you think you can."

Mr. Schwamm thereupon stated that he was in debt to the Bank of Douglas to the amount of about \$19,000; that part of this indebtedness was over due and that the Bank of Douglas had been asking him for payment, and that he failed to subscribe because he was not able to raise the money.

Judge Lockwood then stated to him, that it was a well known fact to the Court, and to practically every one in Douglas, that he was worth anywhere from \$100,000 up, and asked him whether he had subscribed to the First and Second Liberty Loans. He replied that he had not subscribed to the First, but had taken one \$50.00 bond in the Second.

The Court then asked him if it was not true that he was living in a house worth from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and he replied that he was, but that the house was in his wife's name. Whereupon the Court asked him if the rest of his property was in his wife's name, and Mr. Schwamm replied that it was not.

The Court then made the following statement:

"Mr. Schwamm, the Court has known you ever since you came to Douglas, over fifteen years ago; you came there as a poor man. You made, to the knowledge of this Court and to most of the old-timers of Douglas, under the laws of the United States and under its protection, over \$100,000 in money. You still have this, either in money or property, and yet in the present national emergency, you say that you cannot help the Government which has protected you for many years to the extent of more than \$60,000, while many men, who have nothing but salaries of from \$100 to \$150 a month, have taken more than you have subscribed in a year every time a loan has been put out. I do not blame these citizens of Douglas who

say they cannot sit on a jury with you. The Court does not consider that you are a decent American citizen, fit to sit on the jury, and you are discharged from service on the jury, and your name will be stricken from the jury list. You can go home."

The applause from the jury, court attaches, and spectators was tremendous, and without another word the expelled jurymen turned on his heel and left the courtroom. But he did not fail to stop at the Clerk's office and call for his pay as juror, including mileage from Douglas, which for his eleven days' service amounting to \$39.50.

He left for Douglas at once, where indignation is said to be high against him, and where drastic action is apt to be taken by the patriotic citizens of the Smelter City, according to reports this afternoon.

All day talk around the court house and about the streets was about the incident, and the jurors were high in their praise of the manner the Court handled Schwamm as an unpatriotic American.

## INTERESTING LETTER

### DIRECT FROM FRONT

The following interesting letter direct from the front and full of real action, showing how the Sammys go after Boches, was received yesterday by H. L. Hutchison, of Tombstone, member of the Local Board, from his brother Lt. R. J. Hutchison:

Somewhere in France.

18 March 1918.

Dear Leigh and all:

Believe I am now about normal in mind so will endeavor to catch up on my correspondence. Have been in such a h— of a muddle for so long that what few notes I have sent must have been a joke to those trying to read them, but believe me one who is in this game with their whole might and soul have no time to write such letters as I have seen duplicated in the papers. They are only over here for a name.

Well, to start in with I am now on a 7-day leave and as this is both a historic place and an old summer resort for the aristocracy (?) I thought I would make the trip while I could. It is in the French Alps and in view of both the Swiss and Italian Alps. Mr. Blanc can be seen from the nearby hills and it is but an hour's ride from Geneva, also a short distance north of Marseille and Nice. Intended to visit all the above named places but it took so long to get here from where we are stationed that I would not get any rest if I traveled further.

Now for a short account of my last go in the trenches as it comes nearer to being an honest Indian war than my previous experiences.

We were only in two nights when the Boches put over a heavy attack of gas projectiles and it sure played h— with part of two companies, but only three men died and they became panic stricken on account of the flare of the shells and did not get on their masks, but several others got pretty sick and had to be replaced. (For my part I will take shell or rifle fire in place of gas as it is a miserable feeling to try and fight with that mask on.) Then two mornings after the gas here Fritz came, 250 strong, under the protection of a rolling barrage, for a big raid and the intention of trying to take the sector on my right, but we had smelled a mouse and instead of finding us couped and battered up in our front line he found us coming in for a counter attack, therefore both his plans were frustrated and as near as we can tell he did not get more than two prisoners and quite likely none, as those two men may have been blown to fragments by large shells. We found one Boche Captain and of his 22 men killed inside our lines and we took 6 prisoners. Our losses in killed and wounded were about equivalent to the above figures, but from what I have learned about the number of Germans who were later found in No Man's Land and his own wire I know his loss must have been 3 to 1 over ours and as he pulled the

stunt after a long rehearsal and had the advantage of getting his barrage down right where he was to come, it shows he is not there on this fight stuff. We lost a 1st Lieutenant out of our company as he was hit in the back of the head by shrapnel, but I did not get only a couple small splinters of shell casing in me, as I seemed to be just in the out edge of one side his box barrage. Tried hard to get a platoon through it so as to cut off his retreat but it meant unnecessary sacrifice of men so I took them straight over into his trench to my front and thought I might get some one there but our artillery had been forced to cover his line in general an dthey knowing this had withdrawn, therefore I did not even get a shot at them. Feel positive I got two though, during our tours, for I had a good sniping post and both of the shots I got brought Fritz to the ground, and if they were not hit they sure as h—d are expert on stage falls.

Guess you have seen by the papers where the Americans attacked and took over part of the Boche line. Well, that is about the same place as all the above took place and another one on Fritz is the fact that they tried seven times in three days to do to our troops what we done to him in one morning on the very same sector.

We will probably be out for three or four weeks now, resting and training and then back to it, but do not think we will get in the same place as we have had a go of it and no doubt will take over where the show never ceases. The Company has been wished onto me again and the Colonel said the day I left that I could not beg out of it again as he had sent my name up before the General for promotion and felt sure it would get his attention before we started in. Hate to give up my platoon for I sure have made them scrappers, and when I say "Let's go" they sure are ready. Would have a hard time making my selection for a patrol each time for they all wanted to go and the morning we went over I looked just as we reached his trench to see who was behind and only one poor fat cuss who could not keep up was not on the line.

Well old kid, I am run down and have probably told more than I should, but one can not only read this but locations and organizations to boot in the papers and I have connected neither so guess I am in bounds.

Sure hope you are enjoying as great weather as it is here for this could not be beat and the trees are already leafing out.

Lots of love to all,

BOB.

R. J. Hutchison, 1st Lieutenant, 18th Infantry, Comdg. Co. M., A. E. F., France.

## SALARY CASES TO SUPREME COURT

PHOENIX, April 15.—The case of the board of supervisors of Yavapai county and William D. Stephens, J. A. Jaeger and C. C. Stuckey, members of said board, and T. R. Belcher, clerk of the board, appellants, vs. William D. Stephens and W. G. Wingfield, appellees, yesterday was filed in the supreme court on appeal from the superior court of Yavapai county.

The board of supervisors of Yavapai county, in accordance with the act of the state legislature raising the salaries of certain deputy officials, increased their pay. William D. Stephens, a member of the board of supervisors sought to prevent the increase of pay and asked an injunction before Judge Frank H. Lyman, of Phoenix, presiding over the Yavapai county superior court, who denied the injunction. The case has been appealed.

WANTED LAND—If you have a bargain in land, especially in the Sulphur Springs valley, I can sell it. I brought over 100 California buyers into Arizona last year, and have dozens of customers waiting now I do not "list." I deal on purchase or option only. If it is a bargain I can sell it. If it is not I don't want it. Let me hear from you. C. P. Huntsman, Box 644, Tucson, Ariz.

## UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

State of Arizona

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Arizona, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1910, (36 Stats., 557), has filed in this office its School Indemnity Land Selections, applying to select as Indemnity the lands described as follows:

2341—039074: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; S½ N½; Sec. 3; Lot 7; SE¼ SW¼; S½ SE¼ Sec. 6; S½ S½ Sec. 5.  
 2342—039075: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., All Sec. 8.  
 2343—039076: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., S½ Sec. 3.

2344—039077: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., S½; S½ N½ Sec. 4.  
 2345—039078: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., All Sec. 9.  
 2346—039079: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., All Sec. 10.  
 2347—039080: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., All Sec. 15.

2348—039081: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; E½ W½; E½ Sec. 7.  
 2349—039082: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; E½ W½; E½ Sec. 18.  
 2350—039083: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., All Sec. 17.

2351—039084: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; E½ W½; E½ Sec. 19.  
 2352—039085: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., N½ Sec. 21; N½ Sec. 22.  
 2353—039086: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., N½ Sec. 23; N½ Sec. 24.  
 2354—039087: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., All Sec. 20.

2355—039088: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; E½ W½; E½ Sec. 30.  
 2356—039089: In T. 17 S., R. 22 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; E½ W½; E½ Sec. 31.  
 2357—039090: In T. 18 S., R. 20 E., All Sec. 20.

2358—039091: In T. 18 S., R. 20 E., All Sec. 21.  
 2359—039092: In T. 18 S., R. 20 E., All Sec. 22.  
 2360—039093: In T. 18 S., R. 20 E., All Sec. 26.  
 2361—039094: In T. 18 S., R. 20 E., All Sec. 27.

2362—039095: In T. 18 S., R. 20 E., All Sec. 28.  
 2363—039096: In T. 18 S., R. 20 E., W½ NW¼; SW¼; SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 23; E½ Sec. 29.  
 2364—039097: In T. 18 S., R. 20 E., All Sec. 33.

2365—039098: In T. 18 S., R. 20 E., All Sec. 34.  
 2366—039099: In T. 18 S., R. 20 E., All Sec. 35.  
 2367—039100: In T. 18 S., R. 22 E., All Sec. 35.  
 2368—039101: In T. 18 S., R. 22 E., All Sec. 34.

2369—039102: In T. 18 S., R. 22 E., All Sec. 33.  
 2370—039103: In T. 18 S., R. 22 E., S½ Sec. 25; S½ Sec. 26.  
 2371—039104: In T. 18 S., R. 22 E., S½ Sec. 27; S½ Sec. 28.

2372—039105: In T. 18 S., R. 22 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; E½ W½; E½ Sec. 19.  
 2373—039106: In T. 18 S., R. 22 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; E½ W½; E½ Sec. 18.  
 2374—039107: In T. 18 S., R. 22 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; E½ W½; E½ Sec. 7.

2375—039108: In T. 18 S., R. 22 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; SE¼ NW¼; E½ SW¼; S½ NE¼; SE¼ Sec. 6.  
 2387—039136: In T. 16 S., R. 19 E., Lot 1; S½ NE¼; S½ Sec. 5.  
 2388—039137: In T. 24 S., R. 24 E., Lot 4; SE¼ SW¼; S½ SE¼ Sec. 7.

2389—039138: In T. 19 S., R. 23 E., All Sec. 33.  
 2390—039139: In T. 19 S., R. 23 E., All Sec. 34.  
 2391—039140: In T. 20 S., R. 23 E., All Sec. 8.  
 2392—039141: In T. 20 S., R. 23 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; S½ N½; N½ S½; Sec. 3; Lot 1; SE¼ NE¼; NE¼ SE¼ Sec. 4.

2393—039142: In T. 20 S., R. 23 E., Lots 2; 3; 4; SW¼ NE¼; NW¼ SE¼; S½ NW¼; N½ SW¼ Sec. 4, Lot 1 Sec. 5.  
 2394—039143: In T. 20 S., R. 23 E., Lots 2; 3; 4; S½ N½; S½ Sec. 5.  
 2395—039144: In T. 20 S., R. 23 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; SE¼ NW¼;

S½ NE¼; E½ SW¼; SE¼ Sec. 6.  
 2396—039145: In T. 20 S., R. 23 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; E½ W½; E½ Sec. 7.  
 2420—039234: In T. 16 S., R. 20 E., Lots 1; 2; 3; 4; E½ W½; E½ Sec. 30.  
 2421—039235: In T. 16 S., R. 20 E., N½; SW¼; N½ SE¼; SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 20.

(All in G. & S. R. M.)

During the five weeks' period of publication of this notice or any time thereafter and before final approval and certification, this office will receive protests or contests as to any of the tracts applied for and transmit the same to the General Land Office.

Dated at Phoenix, Arizona, April 17, 1918.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

SCOTT WHITE, Receiver.

Date of first publication April 21, 1918.

## NOTICE OF CONTEST

Department of the Interior  
 United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, April 9, 1918.

TO UNKNOWN HEIRS OF JOHN H. MURPHY, deceased, of unknown address: Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Wallace E. McKeen, who gives as co-John H. Page & Company, P. O. Box 117, Phoenix, Arizona, as his post-office address did on March 5, 1918, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead Entry, Serial No. 029630 made March 3, 1916, for the North half of Section 10, Township 21-S., Range 27-E., G. & S. R. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said John H. Murphy died April 5, 1916, at Cochise County, Arizona, intestate, and left surviving him unknown heirs; that entryman in his life time entirely failed to establish residence upon the land embraced in his said homestead claim and failed to cultivate or otherwise improve the same; that since the death of the said entryman his heirs have failed to establish residence upon or cultivate or otherwise improve the land embraced in the said homestead claim; that said homestead claim has been wholly abandoned by the heirs of said entryman; and that affiant believes that said failure of the heirs either to reside upon or cultivate or otherwise improve the land embraced in the said entry is not due to their affiliation in any manner whatever with the military or naval organizations of the United States.

You are therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

SCOTT WHITE, Receiver.

Date of first publication April 21, 1918.

Date of second publication April 28, 1918.

Date of third publication May 5, 1918.

Date of fourth publication May 12, 1918.

## McNEAL BUYS

LIBERTY BONDS  
 DOUGLAS, April 18.—The farmers of the McNeal basin are coming through in satisfactory shape on the Liberty loan drive, and expect to raise their quota of \$180 within the next ten days, according to E. P. Grindell. Mr. Grindell brought with him to Douglas subscriptions for bonds to the amount of \$500, the result of a one-night meeting held at McNeal, and says that the planters are enthusiastic in behalf of the loan.

McNeal does not consider itself a part of Douglas or any other community, but regards itself as one of the places in line for an honor flag